

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BAT OF THE GENUS
GLOSSOPHAGA.

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It is a remarkable circumstance that the genus *Glossophaga*, while the most common of any of the forms embraced in the group of *Glossophaga*, and has been collected from the widest range of any of its race, should have presented degrees of variations so low as never to have permitted the recognition of more than a single species. The complicated synonymy successfully unraveled by Peters, it is true, contains a number of names of species, but these were proposed through misapprehension of assumed generic values and bear no relation to questions of specific distinction.

A careful study of two specimens (Nos. 9522 and 9523) belonging to the United States National Museum has convinced me of the necessity of recognizing two species of *Glossophaga*—namely, *Glossophaga soricina* and the one I now describe.

GLOSSOPHAGA VILLOSA, new species.

Auricle entire on outer border or slightly emarginate. Internal basal lobe bound down to head without trace of ridge. Excepting in length of head and trunk everywhere smaller than *G. soricina*. The ascending process of the zygoma twice the size of the same part in that species. Wing membrane from distal fourth of tibia. The terminal cartilage of the fourth digit terete.

The auricle is without ridge at base of the internal basal lobe, which is scarcely defined and closely bound down to head; outer margin almost entire; external basal lobe and nodule inconspicuous. Tragus with trace of serration on outer margin, basal lobe large, quadrate.

The nose leaf hairy, without midrib at internarial pedicle, projecting scarcely at all above the simple gland mass of the upper lip, which it almost entirely occupies. Thumb one-fourth the length of the forearm—namely, nine to thirty-two. The tail had evidently occupied a position similar to that seen in *G. soricina*. It had been removed in preparing the skin.

Based on skins of two adults: No. 9523, U.S.N.M., La Guayra, Venezuela;¹ and No. 9522, U.S.N.M., co-types.

No. 9523, U.S.N.M., fur soft, shrew-like; dull ash at basal two-thirds, sooty at apical third; it extends along the entire length of the dorsifacial region. No. 9522, U.S.N.M., quite the same, but is dark brown instead of sooty.

The skull² closely resembles that of *G. soricina*, but is smaller and thinner walled. The ascending process of the zygoma is longer and more pointed than in the species just named; the palatal notch is less acute. The fronto-maxillary inflation is conspicuous. The symphysis menti is carinate. The angle of the lower jaw projects backward slightly beyond the line of the condyloid process. The brain case is 12 mm. and the face 7 mm. long.

The upper central incisors broad with slightly concave cutting edges; the lateral incisors are narrow with oblique cutting edges. The premolars are slightly separated from one another and the second premolar from the first molar; they are compressed, subequal, and triangular; the second premolar is thickened posteriorly. The other teeth closely resemble those of *G. soricina*. The first upper molar is longer than the second and the second longer than the third; there are no ridges extending from the paracone to the metacone. The third upper molar does not overlap the second molar at the buccal border.

The muscle fascicles and nerve markings of the endopatagium disposed as in *G. soricina*. This system is the weakest of any of the group of the Glossophagæ. The terminal cartilages are throughout terete.

On the whole the descriptions of Pallas and of Geoffroy agree well with *Glossophaga soricina* of Peters' revision, and exclude those specimens here embraced under *G. villosa*. In Geoffroy's figure³ the measurements of the nose-leaf agree with those of *G. soricina*, but the shape of the tragus and internal basal lobe of the auricle are like those of the form under consideration. But the figure is evidently based upon a dried specimen.

The isolation of the premolars in *G. villosa* answer fairly well to the arrangement of the teeth in an old example of *G. soricina*. This is an interesting fact, inasmuch as it suggests that senile characters in one species may be the same as those found in young adult life of another.

The following proportions are noteworthy: The first phalanx of the third digit is longer than the second. The third metacarpal bone is as long as the forearm. The forearm is 1.15 mm., the smallest in the group. The calcar is one-third the length of the tibia. The first phalanx of the first toe extends slightly beyond the first phalangeal joint

¹ It is not certain that the locality here given is the correct one. The record in the National Museum catalogue is imperfect.

² In addition to the skull in the type specimens, I possess a skull from Brazil presented by the late Mr. Harte, which answers to the above description.

³ Ann. du Mus., 1810, XV., pl. XI.

of the second toe. The first row of phalanges decreases progressively from the second to the fifth toe.

Type.—No. 9522, U.S.N.M.¹

Measurements of Glossophaga villosa.

	Millimeters.
Head and body (from crown of head to base of tail).....	45
Head and forearm	32
First digit:	
Length of first metacarpal bone.....	4
Length of first phalanx	4
Second digit:	
Length of second metacarpal bone	25
Length of first phalanx	2
Third digit:	
Length of third metacarpal bone.....	30
Length of first phalanx	11
Length of second phalanx	14
Length of third phalanx	6
Fourth digit:	
Length of fourth metacarpal bone	27
Length of first phalanx	9
Length of second phalanx.....	9
Fifth digit:	
Length of fifth metacarpal bone.....	27
Length of first phalanx ..	8
Length of second phalanx	8
Length of head.....	21
Height of ear.....	11
Height of fragus	3
Length of tibia.....	11
Length of foot	8
Length of interfemoral membrane	9

The measurements of No. 9523, U.S.N.M., are the same as in No. 9522, U.S.N.M., excepting in the second phalanx of the third manual digit, which is but 12 mm. long.